

OPINION

Developing patient-friendly genetic and genomic test reports: formats to promote patient engagement and understanding

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Abstract

With the emergence of electronic medical records and patient portals, patients are increasingly able to access their health records, including laboratory reports. However, laboratory reports are usually written for clinicians rather than patients, who may not understand much of the information in the report. While several professional guidelines define the content of test reports, there are no guidelines to inform the development of a patient-friendly laboratory report. In this Opinion, we consider patient barriers to comprehension of lab results and suggest several options to reformat the lab report to promote understanding of test results and their significance to patient care, and to reduce patient anxiety and confusion. In particular, patients' health literacy, genetic literacy, e-health literacy and risk perception may influence their overall understanding of lab results and affect patient care. We propose four options to reformat lab reports: 1) inclusion of an interpretive summary section, 2) a summary letter to accompany the lab report, 3) development of a patient user guide to be provided with the report, and 4) a completely revised patient-friendly report. The complexity of genetic and genomic test reports poses a major challenge to patient understanding that warrants the development of a report more appropriate for patients.

Introduction

Genetic and genomic testing is expected to grow substantially, shifting from esoteric to routine laboratory testing [1,2]. It is estimated that more than \$5 billion is currently spent on genetic and genomic testing in the United States, and this is projected to increase to \$25 billion by 2021 [3]. Furthermore, the complexity of testing will increase with the expanded use of comprehensive genomic testing platforms such as whole genome sequencing and chromosomal microarray testing [4]. Concurrent with advances in molecular testing, patient access to lab reports is increasingly available through patient health portals and electronic medical records (EMRs). Greater access to test results may help to promote more effective and satisfactory patient-provider engagement, patient understanding, shared decision-making, and adherence with clinical recommendations [5-16]. However, a lack of patient comprehension of genetic and genomic information may substantially limit the benefits of patient access to their reports, as has been shown with other types of medical information [17-19]. For example, patients who do not understand their health information may show lower engagement and satisfaction with their care [20], display poor adherence to recommended interventions [21-25], and experience anxiety [13]. Furthermore, accessing genetic or genomic lab reports may increase patient anxiety due to confusion about the purpose and outcomes of testing [26], and thus adversely influence their medical care.

Little guidance is available on how best to present genetic or genomic lab results in an understandable format and at an appropriate reading level for patients. With respect to health information in general, Tang *et al.* [18] recommend that it must be presented 'in ways that enable the individual to understand and to act on the information contained in the record'. Although the readability of test reports has not been specifically

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evaluated (understandably so, given that they have not been intended for patient use), analysis of health educational materials intended for patients shows that many are not suitably written for patients, highlighting the challenges of writing for a lay audience [27-29]. Several ongoing efforts have evaluated the content of reports from genetic testing, particularly for clinical genome sequencing [30-32]. However, these recommendations are generally focused on the needs of the clinician, although patient preferences were recognized as an important element in the reporting of incidental findings [31].

With increased patient access to lab reports, now is the time to consider the development of a patient-friendly report format to improve patient comprehension and engagement. In addition, as more and more non-geneticist providers with varying levels of knowledge and experience are ordering genetic and genomic testing, a patient-friendly reporting format may also benefit clinicians. Early use of whole genome sequencing indicates that the time required for counseling is substantial, with reports of post-test sessions of 2 to 3 hours [33-36]; a patient-friendly lab report may help reduce the time needed to explain test results, leaving more time instead to discuss the significance of the results for health care, and may increase the use and feasibility of testing. In this Opinion, we review the current reporting formats, discuss potential patient barriers to comprehension, and propose several options to reformat genetic and genomic lab reports to promote patient comprehension and engagement.

Current genetic and genomic test reporting formats

In the United States, the content and availability of test result reports are regulated by federal regulations (42 CFR 493.1291) and professional guidelines [37-44]. The lab report must include information about the patient, ordering physician, specimen collection, test method, results and interpretation in a format and language understandable to a general practice physician (Box 1). Overall, genetic and genomic lab reports tend to be very technical in nature due to the complex testing platforms used and variable test outcomes. For example, reporting genetic variants may include information about the gene (such as gene name, zygosity, cDNA nomenclature, rs number) and protein (protein nomenclature), as well as the phenotype or result interpretation (for example, poor metabolizer) [45]. Clinical genome sequencing lab reports may differ somewhat from more traditional, single gene test results given the comprehensive nature of sequencing. Current guidelines suggest prioritization of test results based on the patient's phenotype, determination of which variants are included in the report (for example, optional inclusion for variants with no known disease association), and reporting of incidental findings [32,46].

Box 1. Current content of molecular test reports [32,44]

- Patient name/date of birth
- Date and (if applicable) time of specimen collection/receipt in lab
- Referring physician/authorized person who ordered test
- Test performed/indication for testing
- Test background
- Test methodology, including nucleic acid targets of test
- Test results
 - DNA variants
 - Individual variant interpretations
 - Variants of unlikely clinical significance
- Interpretation of test results/summary
- Test limitations
- References to literature (if applicable)
- Recommendations
 - Follow-up care/testing
 - Genetics consultation (where appropriate)
- Implications of test results for relatives or family members who might benefit (if applicable)
- Statement indicating that test results and interpretation are based on current knowledge and technology

Although the content of reports is regulated, the format and presentation are not, and are largely decided by the lab performing the test. In some reports, a summary statement of the results is included in the section following the patient and provider information at the top of the report. The summary statement may start with the words 'positive' or 'negative,' followed by a description of the specific genetic change identified as a likely cause for the patient's condition (for example, 'Positive - an established cause of the reported phenotype was identified'). Additional information, such as the biochemical, molecular or cellular effect of the change may then be included in an expanded results section. Regarding the interpretation and follow-up sections, the scope of information provided by different labs can also vary dramatically. Some labs simply list the acquired mutations using standard nomenclature and defer all interpretation to the care provider receiving the result. Other labs provide references and treatment recommendations based on the mutations identified. In all but a few, very rare cases, reports are written and formatted for health providers.

This heterogeneity of reporting formats may influence clinical interpretation, given the differing levels of familiarity with genetic and genomic tests among ordering clinicians [47-51]. Studies of health providers' satisfaction and perception of the utility of clinical lab reports

identified several areas for improvement with respect to the content, use of ambiguous terminology, complexity of results, unclear interpretation of results, and lack of follow-up recommendations [30,52-55]. In addition, the common use of scientific or medical jargon to describe the testing methodology, results (for example, heterozygous mutation, conserved splice site, splicing, alleles, missense mutation), interpretation (for example, 'this mutation most likely disrupts a conserved splice site and abrogates normal splicing, causing severe defects in LMNA protein production') and follow-up (for example, 'maternal metaphase FISH analysis utilizing interval specific BAC probes are recommended to investigate the suspected familial rearrangement') may pose challenges to comprehension for both providers and patients.

Until recently, genetic test results were most often verbally communicated by a clinician or genetic counselor [56-61], and the patient did not receive a copy of the report unless requested. However, US health information technology regulations currently require patient electronic access to their records (Stage 2, Core Measure 7) [62,63], and many health systems have implemented enterprise-wide EMR systems that have a fully functional patient portal enabling access to documents including lab reports [64]. Specifically, for a clinical or health organization to meet current meaningful use requirements for EMRs, 50% of all patients must be given timely access (within 4 days) to their health information after their clinical encounter, including lab results. Some clinicians may have exceptions for information that can only be released to the EMR after the patient has been contacted by their provider (after a 4-day window). Genetic testing may be considered a type of information that is too complex to release directly to the patient without interpretation by a clinician or geneticist first. Alternatively, patients may request a copy of the report directly from the testing lab [65].

Patient barriers to comprehension of genetic and genomic test reports

While several studies have explored the communication of genetic test results to patients, fewer studies have considered the patient experience of the actual lab report [26]. Important predictors of patients' experiences include their understanding of the purpose and outcomes of testing, and how the results may impact diagnosis or medical management, their satisfaction and, ultimately, health outcomes [66,67]. We describe several barriers that may pose challenges to patient comprehension of genetic and genomic test reports, including health literacy, genetic literacy, e-health literacy (for results reported via an online patient portal) and risk perception.

Health literacy is broadly defined as 'a constellation of skills, including the ability to perform basic reading and

numerical tasks required to function in the health care environment' [68]. Low health literacy may affect the ability of patients to comprehend and/or utilize genomic risk information to reduce disease risk and participate in healthcare decisions [69-71]. The 'readability gap' - the disparity between the language used in health documents and the reading level of the user - has been reported to be a major barrier to patient comprehension [72-77]. In addition, low numeracy skills have been associated with worse perceived self-efficacy and self-management behaviors [78], and contribute to health disparities [79]. As many genetic and genomic tests may include a numeric risk or probability of developing a given phenotype, communication and comprehension of risk will be a major challenge for many health providers, including genetic counselors [80] and patients, respectively. Presentation of risk in multiple formats (text, numerically, pictorially) [81] and assessment of patient comprehension through teach-back techniques are often recommended [82]. Novel technologies such as avatars and personalized graphics are also being explored to improve patient comprehension [83].

Genetic literacy has been defined as 'sufficient knowledge and appreciation of genetics principles to allow informed decision-making for personal well-being' [84]. Unfamiliarity with genetic concepts and terms may pose barriers to understanding of or appropriately acting upon genetic test results [85-87]. For example, unfamiliarity with gene nomenclature, symbols denoting alleles (for instance, *1), and genetic terminology (such as carrier, heterozygosity) will likely exacerbate patient confusion. The use of genetic terminology or jargon may also pose challenges for providers and it has been recommended that reports be written in an understandable language for non-geneticist health providers [44,88].

As more health systems transition to EMRs with patient portals, e-health literacy may pose an additional challenge for patients. E-health literacy refers to the ability to 'seek, find, understand, and appraise health information from electronic sources and apply the knowledge gained to addressing or solving a health problem' [89]. In general, patient experiences with EMRs [90] and online health communication [91] have been reported to be positive. Accessing health information online is convenient and enables the patient to control the pace and amount of information consumed [92]. Interactive computer programs have also been found to be more effective than standard genetic counseling for increasing knowledge of genetic testing [93,94]. Comfort with online genetics communication has been associated with previous online health information seeking, a healthy lifestyle and a positive attitude towards genetics [95]. However, limitations in e-health literacy may affect a patient's likelihood to access online resources and lab reports through a health portal.

In addition to the three literacy challenges (health literacy, genetic literacy and e-health literacy), patients' understanding of the actual test results may be affected by their perception of risk [96,97], which is based on a combination of factors, including their motivational and emotional state, underlying expectations, and family members' experience with an illness [98-101]. For example, lifetime risk estimates based on a positive genetic test result (a causative mutation is detected) do not appear to substantially influence risk perception compared to risk estimates based on family history [102,103]. However, risk estimates based on a negative test result (a disease-causing genetic mutation is not detected) may lead to differences in risk perception compared to risk estimates based on family history [102,103]. The 'meaning' or implication of a test result is further framed by ethnicity and culture [104]. Many health behavior models emphasize the importance of patients' perception of risks [105]; thus, an accurate understanding of their test result may encourage patients to revise these perceptions, which may lead to improved compliance with clinical follow-up or medications [106,107].

Moving towards a patient-friendly test reporting format

The development of patient-friendly lab test reports will require an understanding not only of what types of information patients desire to learn and need to understand to interpret the test result, but also what information will be most helpful in influencing the appropriate utilization of results [6] and how best to present that information to optimize patient comprehension. However, few studies have explored patients' needs with respect to the development of patient-friendly health records [17,20], and only one study has described efforts to develop a patient-friendly pathology report [108]. Keselman *et al.* [17] reported that patients desired help to understand the purpose of the test, the reporting range or units of the results reported, and the interpretation of results. Elder and Barney [20] reported that patients' understanding of the purpose of testing, the actual lab results (with a description of desired values), and the significance of the result for their care was critical to their satisfaction.

An important consideration when revising lab reports is the amount of education and information given to patients prior to testing. Pre-test communication is an important part of the overall testing process, as it prepares patients for the type of possible results from genetic or genomic testing (including inconclusive results and incidental findings) and how results may be used to inform their care. As a result, pre-test communication can reduce the time and need to provide detailed background information about testing when communicating results or in the lab report. However, due to the lack of standard

protocols or accepted patient educational materials for genetic and genomic testing, and depending on the provider and their access to genetics experts, the extent of pre-test communication provision may vary widely. In addition, while many different patient resources have been developed to promote awareness and inform decision-making, particularly for cancer susceptibility testing [109], disparities between patients' reading level and the resources continue to pose major challenges [110]. Labs could encourage pre-test education by requiring signed patient consent forms or providing educational materials with marketing materials or lab requisition forms.


Lab professionals can serve as an integral part of the healthcare team by promoting effective communication with patients via their reports. The identification and curation of reliable information to aid in the comprehension of test results is an essential function of clinical lab professionals. This responsibility can no longer be deferred to the ordering physician. An understandable lab report will prepare the patient to engage in meaningful discussions with their provider about their care, optimizing limited time and healthcare resources. Many of the principles applied to the development of current lab reports for clinicians could be applied to the development of patient-friendly lab reports, including synoptic reporting frameworks (or partitioning the report into uniform, easy-to-find sections) [52] and patient narratives [53].

On the basis of a review of the literature and of our collective experiences, we propose four possible options to improve genetic and genomic lab reports. Each of the proposed options is intended to address the patient barriers of health literacy, genetic literacy and e-health literacy and can be adopted for paper or electronic reports to accommodate differing health systems and patient preferences. Figure 1 provides a mock-up of each of the options for the pharmacogenetic test for *KRAS* mutation analysis. Table 1 includes an overview of the benefits and challenges of each recommended option.

Option 1: Interpretive summary

Since the test result/finding is the crux of the report, one format option is to add a boxed results summary section ('interpretive summary') on the first page for patients, while keeping the remainder of the report in its current format. Prominently displaying key information in a language that is understandable can help patients to identify more easily the section(s) of the report of interest to them and reduce frustration. The American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) has recommended that a 'succinct, high-level interpretive result should be provided at the start of the interpretation' for testing results from next-generation sequencing [32]. However, the proposed ACMG summary is intended for providers and we suggest that a simple,

(a) Option 1: Interpretive summary

**ABC Laboratories, Inc**

Genetic Testing Analysis

Patient Name: Joe Smith

MRN: 1234567

DOB: 1/1/1990

Physician: Dr. Doctor

Date Collected: 1/1/2014

Specimen type: Blood

Test performed: KRAS targeted mutation analysis

Indication for test: Colorectal cancer

Results Summary:

A mutation in KRAS was identified. In patients with this mutation, commonly used therapies may not be effective. Therefore, your doctor may consider alternate therapies.

Results: A missense mutation at cDNA nucleotide 35 (exon 2) was detected; the normal allele was also present. This change alters the glycine codon at position 12 to an aspartic acid codon (p.Gly12Asp).

Interpretation: A single mutation was detected. The p.Gly12Asp alteration is a previously cited activating mutation in codon 12, reported to account for 34% of all KRAS mutations found in colorectal adenocarcinoma patients. In patients with codon 12 or 13 KRAS-mutated metastatic colorectal cancer, EGFR-based antibody therapies ERBITUX (cetuximab) and Vectibix (panitumumab) have little to no efficacy. The FDA notes that metastatic colorectal cancer trials have not shown a treatment benefit for the EGFR inhibitors in patients whose tumors had KRAS mutations in codon 12 or 13 and that the use of these drugs is not recommended for the treatment of colorectal cancer patients with these mutations.

Multiple factors including clinical findings and the results of other laboratory tests contribute to utility, efficacy and appropriateness of cetuximab and panitumumab in treating colorectal cancer patients. Thus, this test is intended for use as an aid in making individualized patient treatment decisions and is not a substitute for a physician's judgment and clinical experience.

Methodology: The assay uses PCR with Locked Nucleic Acid-mediated PCR clamping followed by Sanger DNA sequencing to detect activating mutations in codons 12 and 13 within (exon 2) of the KRAS oncogene...


References:

Amado R, et al. Wild-type KRAS is required for panitumumab efficacy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2008; 26:1626-34.

Benesova L, et al. Multiplicity of EGFR and KRAS mutations in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors. *Anticancer Res.* 2010; 30:1667-71.

De Roock W, et al. Association of KRAS p.G13D mutation with outcome in patients with chemotherapy-refractory metastatic colorectal cancer treated with cetuximab. *JAMA.* 2010; 304(16):1812-20.

(b) Option 2: Summary letter

**ABC Laboratories, Inc**

Genetic Testing Analysis

Patient Name: Joe Smith

MRN: 1234567

DOB: 1/1/1990

Physician: Dr. Doctor

Date Collected: 1/1/2014

Specimen type: Blood

Dear Mr Smith,

As you may recall, your physician, Dr. Doctor ordered a test that examines the genetic makeup of colorectal cancer tumors. Tumors with certain genetic changes will respond differently to some cancer treatments. Specifically, this test looked at the tumor gene called KRAS. This test was ordered to help Dr. Doctor decide what colorectal cancer treatment would be best for you.

This test identified a **mutation in the KRAS gene called p.Gly12Asp**. This mutation is located in a part of the KRAS gene called "codon 12." We know that tumors with mutations in the codon 12 part of the gene affect how patients respond to treatment by the chemotherapy drugs ERBITUX (cetuximab) and Vectibix (panitumumab). These treatments have limited or no efficacy in treating colorectal cancer. Therefore, cetuximab or panitumumab may not be the best treatment option for you.


Multiple factors including clinical findings and the results of other laboratory tests indicated whether cetuximab and panitumumab are appropriate in treating certain colorectal cancer patients. Thus, this test is intended to be an aid in making the treatment decision that is best for you. This test is not a substitute for your physician's judgment and clinical experience. Based on the results from this test as well as other factors, your physician will decide what type of treatment is best for you.

Please follow-up with your physician Dr. Doctor concerning results from this test and treatment decisions.

Sincerely,

Dr. Lab Director, PhD
ABD Laboratory Director, Molecular Diagnostics

(c) Option 3: Patient user guide

**ABC Laboratories, Inc**

Genetic Testing Analysis Template

Patient Name: Joe Smith

MRN: 1234567

DOB: 1/1/1990

Physician: Dr. Doctor

Date Collected: 1/1/2014

Specimen type: Blood

Test performed: KRAS targeted mutation analysis

Indication for test: Colorectal cancer

Results:

A missense mutation at cDNA nucleotide 35 (exon 2) was detected; the normal allele was also present. This change alters the glycine codon at position 12 to an aspartic acid codon (p.Gly12Asp).

Interpretation:

A single mutation was detected. The p.Gly12Asp alteration is a previously cited activating mutation reported to account for 34% of all KRAS mutations found in colorectal adenocarcinoma patients. In patients with codon 12 or 13 KRAS-mutated metastatic colorectal cancer, EGFR-based antibody therapies ERBITUX (cetuximab) and Vectibix (panitumumab) have little to no efficacy. The FDA notes that metastatic colorectal cancer trials have not shown a treatment benefit for the EGFR inhibitors in patients whose tumors had KRAS mutations in codon 12 or 13 and that the use of these drugs is not recommended for the treatment of colorectal cancer patients with these mutations.

Multiple factors including clinical findings and the results of other laboratory tests contribute to utility, efficacy and appropriateness of cetuximab and panitumumab in treating colorectal cancer patients. Thus, this test is intended for use as an aid in making individualized patient treatment decisions and is not a substitute for a physician's clinical experience.

Methodology:


The assay uses PCR with Locked Nucleic Acid-mediated PCR clamping followed by Sanger DNA sequencing to detect activating mutations in codons 12 and 13 within (exon 2) of the KRAS oncogene...

References:

Amado R, et al. Wild-type KRAS is required for panitumumab efficacy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2008; 26:1626-34.

Benesova L, et al. Multiplicity of EGFR and KRAS mutations in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors. *Anticancer Res.* 2010; 30:1667-71.

(d) Option 4: Complete patient friendly report

**ABC Laboratories, Inc**

Genetic Testing Analysis

Patient Name: Joe Smith

MRN: 1234567

DOB: 1/1/1990

Physician: Dr. Doctor

Date Collected: 1/1/2014

Specimen type: Blood

Test performed: KRAS targeted mutation analysis

Indication for test: Colorectal cancer

Results:

A genetic change was identified in the gene called KRAS. The name of this genetic change is p.Gly12Asp. This genetic change is located in a part of the KRAS gene called "codon 12."

Interpretation:

This test looks at the genetic makeup of colorectal cancer tumors. Specifically, this test looked at a specific gene called KRAS. This gene is important because if a tumor has a specific type of change in that gene, the patient will not respond well to some treatments. As you may know, all genes come in pairs. One of the KRAS tumor genes did not have any mutations. The other KRAS tumor gene had a change called p.Gly12Asp. This change is located in a part of the KRAS gene called codon 12. Genetic changes that occur in codon 12 may affect how the chemotherapy drugs called ERBITUX (cetuximab) and Vectibix (panitumumab) will work.

Because a change in KRAS has been identified, the drugs ERBITUX (cetuximab) and Vectibix (panitumumab) may not be the best drugs to treat your colorectal cancer. Therefore, your doctor may decide to try a different treatment option. Multiple factors including clinical findings and the results of other laboratory tests affect whether cetuximab and panitumumab are best for treating certain colorectal cancer patients. So, based on the results from this test as well as other factors, your physician will decide what type of treatment is best for you.

Methodology:

The laboratory used a special type of genetic test called "PCR" that is able to read the KRAS gene. This test is used for clinical purposes. ABC Laboratories, Inc is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) and is qualified to perform highly complex clinical testing.

References:

Amado R, et al. Wild-type KRAS is required for panitumumab efficacy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 2008; 26:1626-34.

Benesova L, et al. Multiplicity of EGFR and KRAS mutations in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients treated with tyrosine kinase inhibitors. *Anticancer Res.* 2010; 30:1667-71.

Figure 1 (See legend on next page.)

(See figure on previous page.)

Figure 1 Mock-up reports of the four proposed options for the pharmacogenetic mutation analysis test of the *KRAS* gene to inform treatment decisions for colorectal cancer patients [111-113]. (a) Option 1: test report with interpretative summary box written in patient-friendly language describing the test, test result, and interpretation. (b) Option 2: summary letter with more extensive description of the test and test result in patient-friendly language. (c) Option 3: patient user guide to accompany the test report to help patients navigate and understand sections of the test report. (d) Option 4: first page of a completely patient-friendly lab test report written in patient-friendly language. Please note that these sample reports are not actual clinical reports. Note, for option 2, that the Flesch-Kincaid Reading Ease [114] score is 51 (on a scale from 1 to 100), corresponding to a 9th grade reading level. For option 4, the Flesch-Kincaid Reading Ease score is 56 (on a scale from 1 to 100), corresponding to a 9th grade reading level. However, if the names of the drugs are removed, it decreases to a 7th to 8th grade reading level.

concise interpretive summary written in plain language for patients could include a brief description of the test performed, test result, result interpretation and clinical recommendations [26,91]. With this option, the patient can immediately view his or her results, without wading through a multi-page report. Additionally, clinicians may choose to incorporate the interpretive summary text in their encounter note within the EMR, to which patients may have access. The content and format of the summary could be standardized to promote familiarity and ease of use for patients, regardless of the type of test performed. The corresponding section in the lab report could be referenced in the interpretive summary to direct patients to specific parts of the lab report for more information (for

example, ‘see Section Option 1: Interpretive summary’). Overall, the effort required to add a single new section would be minimal, less disruptive for clinicians as the rest of the report would remain the same, and would facilitate patients’ ability to quickly locate information of greatest interest while also continuing to provide access to the full report for patients interested in additional information.

Option 2: Summary letter

Similar to an interpretive summary, a summary letter or patient letter could be appended to the clinical lab report, providing more extensive information about testing and the test result. In common with some other healthcare

Table 1 The benefits and challenges of reformatting lab reports to address patient barriers to comprehension

Option	Benefits	Challenges/limitations
Option 1: Interpretive summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Includes short patient-friendly summary of test performed, results, interpretation and clinical recommendations· Easy for patients to find important results in multi-page report· Requires minimal effort from lab· May aid providers as well as patients in understanding results· Clinicians can ‘borrow’ text from summary box to include in EMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Only part of report that is patient-friendly is the boxed summary
Option 2: Summary letter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Includes an overview of the information in the results report in a patient-friendly letter· There is already an established practice in place (for example, genetic counselors writing letters)· Letters are personalized for each patient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Would require an EMR to work most effectively· Requires an extensive amount of time to set up templates/standardized text· Requires additional time for each patient· Requires collaboration between lab and clinician to write detailed letter
Option 3: Patient user guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Includes an explanation of each section of the report in patient-friendly language· Can assist patients in use of patient portal to review results· Providing user guide prior to testing may enable patients to be prepared for result· Would require minimal effort for each individual patient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Would benefit from having an EMR in place· Requires an extensive amount of time to set up templates· Only text that will be patient-friendly is the guide; text within the report may still be difficult to understand
Option 4: Complete patient-friendly report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· The entire report is written in patient-friendly language· May aid providers as well as patients in understanding results· Providing a patient-friendly report in addition to a standard report may satisfy patients with higher literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Requires an extensive amount of time to set up templates/standardized text

providers, genetic counselors typically send a letter summarizing the test result and subsequent discussion in the counseling session [115], but no data are available regarding how prevalent the practice is or if letters are only sent for certain results (for instance, if letters are only sent to patients with new diagnoses). Labs could prepare a summary letter intended for the patient that would be sent with the test report; the provider may have the option to add information about interpretation and follow-up, and could then forward the letter to the patient or upload it to the patient's EMR. A shared EMR, such as between a lab and a clinician within a hospital or academic medical center, would enable providers to insert additional information to contextualize the results before sending the letter to the patient. The template of the patient letter could include a description of the purpose of the test, the test result, and any follow-up recommendations (for example, follow-up office visit, additional testing) [115-117]. For test results with potential psychological effects, a section on coping-related strategies could also be included [115,118]. The primary challenge will be to ensure that letters are written in a language understandable to the patient [119,120], with limited use of medical jargon or concepts [121,122]. This approach is being used to communicate pharmacogenetic test results to patients in a study at St Jude Children's Research Hospital; a letter communicating the child's test results is sent to parents along with an information fact sheet [123], and the patient's specific findings and recommendations are inserted into a letter template using patient-friendly language. Use of a patient letter could supplement the patient-provider discussion of test results and serve as a written record of testing that patients may share with other providers or family members.

Option 3: Patient user guide

To assist patients with navigating a genetic or genomic test report, which can often span several pages, a 'user guide' could be developed (for example, 'How to Read Your Test Report'). As often provided for a range of consumer products, the user guide could give a general explanation of each section of the test report. The user guide would resemble a test report and include an explanation of each section in patient-friendly language with a sidebar or call-outs (for example, 'this section describes how the test was performed'). If the format of the test report was standardized, a single user guide could be developed and sent with each lab report, thereby substantially reducing the effort required by the lab to develop the guide. A copy of the user guide could also potentially be given to the patient when testing is ordered, during pre-test communication, to familiarize and prepare patients on how to read the lab report. To assist patients with limited e-health literacy, a printed

user guide could provide tips on how to use online tools provided in the electronic version of the report or provide instructions on how to access the lab report through the lab's website, if available. Additionally, for electronic lab reports, the user guide could be integrated into the online report; for example, each section heading of the report could be linked to or have a pop-up explanation of that section. Patient understanding of either paper or electronic lab reports could be further improved with auxiliary learning aides, explanations, definitions or links to additional resources [124,125], appended or integrated into the lab report. For example, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that if no mutation is detected, the report should state 'no mutation detected' rather than 'normal' [44]. However, patients may interpret this finding as a negative result, when in fact it may just rule out one possible gene for a genetically heterogeneous disease, or rule out one of many possible differential diagnoses. Therefore, providing a detailed description of the meaning and implication of the result that is understandable to the patient is important. The US National Human Genome Research Institute has developed a glossary that could be linked to the test report or included in the user guide [126]. By directing patients to specific written or online resources, patients will avoid the additional challenge of identifying credible resources to decipher the information within the lab report.

Option 4: Complete patient-friendly report

Developing a patient-friendly version of the entire report is a fourth option that would probably provide patients with the most information, but would require extensive work for labs to develop one for each test. The format of the report, including section headings such as results, methodology and interpretation, may remain the same but the text or figures in each section would need to be revised to be more understandable to patients. Clinicians (as well as some patients) may still desire to have the detailed, more formal report and, therefore, both a patient and standard version of the test report may need to be available. Sending two versions of a test report may be preferred by patients of high health literacy or educational status, who may view the patient-friendly version as less credible or unable to meet their informational needs. Like the patient letter option, a completely revised patient-friendly report could serve as a record for patients to share with other providers and family members.

Other options and considerations

We have presented just four possible options for improving the format of genetic and genomic lab test results for the benefit of patients. There are undoubtedly other possible formats, as well as educational aides (for

example, videos), that could be used to promote patient comprehension that are not discussed here. With the increased use of EMR and online portals, there are even greater possibilities for improvement, such as enhancing interface design to include links to additional information (for example, glossary, other websites) to promote comprehension and usability [17,127-129]. Using an online system for reviewing results may also present the opportunity to create interactive reports that will further engage the patient and potentially promote increased understanding and recall.

Currently, lab reports for genetic and genomic testing are primarily text based, and are written in a language beyond the reading level of most patients. All of the proposed options will require the use of plain language or consumer health vocabularies [17,128,130] to achieve the 6th to 7th grade reading level recommended for patient health materials [129] and minimize potential misinterpretation of results. Additionally, presenting results in numeric and non-numeric text [131], as well as in graphical modes, may also improve patient comprehension [132,133]. Tables may be challenging for some patients to interpret [134] and a summary or synopsis may be helpful to explain the significance of the information for the patient.

The burden on labs to reformat test reports must also be considered. Lab expenses related to re-formatting of reports, information technology and increased patient engagement from requests for results may be recovered through preparatory fees [19] or clinical consultation fees for patients requiring further assistance to understand the lab report (such as a phone consultation). Prior to the broad implementation of patient-friendly lab reports, assessments of providers' preferences for a single lab report or separate reports (patient and provider) as well as the impact of the patient-friendly report on practices will also be needed. These considerations will affect which format option will be best for the lab, the clinicians, and the patient population they serve. Each option has unique benefits and challenges to its implementation (Table 1). Of the formats we have proposed, option 1 would probably require the least amount of effort to develop and implement, whereas option 4 would probably require the most. Both options 2 and 3 would probably require a similar degree of effort to develop and implement, although electronic reporting of lab results may facilitate implementation of option 3. Conversely, option 3 would be an independent, stand-alone aid to assist patient navigation of the lab report, whereas options 2 and 4 would need to be individualized for each patient's result.

Conclusions

Patients are increasingly able to access their lab reports via EMRs and patient portals or directly upon request

from the testing lab. However, patients may have difficulty understanding genetic and genomic lab reports due to low health, genetic or e-health literacy and complexity of the test result, and therefore, may benefit from a re-designed reporting format. We have proposed four options for consideration to reformat genetic and genomic lab reports to promote patient comprehension: inclusion of an interpretive summary, a summary letter, a patient user guide, or a patient-friendly version of the entire report. The proposed formats should be developed using patient-friendly language and include non-text presentations of the results to improve comprehension and utility for patients with varying levels of literacy.

It will be important to find the appropriate balance of meeting patient needs with limiting disruption to provider practice and burden on testing labs. The development of patient-friendly formats would not be impacted by current regulations for lab reporting if the required content is included in the current reporting format for providers or within the patient-friendly version. Before patient-friendly lab reports can be developed, research will be needed to assess patient needs and preferences for which information is included, how it is presented and organized, comprehension, impact on patient behaviors and patient satisfaction. Although the clinicians' role as interpreter of results and provider of follow-up services will continue to be an integral part of genetic and genomic testing to contextualize the results in light of the individual patient's clinical history, with patients' increased access to results, it is important to consider their needs as well.

Abbreviations

ACMG: American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics; EMR: Electronic medical record.

Competing interests

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